But will the Attorney-General decide that Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes was repealed by Section 22 of the act of July 24, 1897? This is a question which, of course, nobody can answer advance of the decision itself. There are several facts, however, which would justify the belief that he might reach a different conclusion. The most important of there is that of the enactment of July 1897 (the same day on which Section 22 received Executive approval as a part of the Dingley act), of

the following.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that Section 4.22s of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding to the same the following, to wit: "Provided that the President is authorized to suspend in part the operation of Sections 4.29 and 2.52, so that foreign vessels from a country imposing partial discriminating tonnage duties upon American vessels, or partial discriminating import duties upon American merchandise, may enjoy in our ports the fentical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country."

By this net Section 1.285

By this net Section 4.288 is amended by a proviso affecting two other sections, one of which relates to tonnage duties and the other to the discriminating duty. In view of this legislative act, which was approved on the same day as the Dingley law, it would not seem absurd to believe that the Attorney-General might reach the conclusion that it would not seem absurd to believe that the Attorney-General might reach the conclusion that it is set to the seem of the conclusion that seed to the seem of the conclusion that seed to the seem of the conclusion that the seed of the seem By this act Section 4,288 is amended by a proviso

THE P. D. L. INDORSES JUSTICE PARKER. IT THINKS HE WAS ALL RIGHT ON SILVER LAST YEAR.

The Progressive Democratic League, an aggregation of silverites, met yesterday at Flannery Hall, Hudson and Leroy sts., and after much debate in-dorsed the candidacy of Justice Alton B. Parker for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. This means that the League believes that Justice Parker was

true to Bryan and silver last year. After "Jimmy" Oliver had reported the result of his vain appeal to the State Committee to say somesilver, Bernard McFarland presented resolution indorsing Justice Parker. course of the debate one Thomas Smith declared that Justice Parker was a Chicago platform Democrat, and that he paid out \$25,000 last year in the campaign for Bryan.

J. J. Donnelly, the chairman of the meeting, wanted to wait and see if Tammany named a stiver man for Mayor, and if it did to indorse him and Justice Parker together. Finally, however, the resolution for Justice Parker was passed.

The League also passed a resolution calling or Tammany to nominate a silver man, and it was decided to send this to the chairman of the State Committee by a special committee of three.

Almost at the close of the meeting Chairman Donnelly announced that there was a man who de-

Donnelly announced that there was a man who desired to be heard. "A man," he said, "who has an important communication to read to you. He wishes to make an address. May I call the Hon. John Pope Hodnett to the platform?" Then from all parts of the hall came groans, and several voices which cried, "Drag him out!" "Strangle him!" "Ask him to die!" So the man did not speak. Nevertheless, he refused to be strangled. He stopped many of the members as they left the hall and insisted on reading his communication. It was a typewritten document, which read as follows: "The Hon, John Pope Hodnett, United Labor candidate for Mayor.

"Respected Sir: We ask you, in the name of the United Democracy, to resign from the contest for the Mayoralty. Should you comply with this request we shall nominate you for Controller, knowing full well that your lifelong study of financial questions would make you a most acceptable candidate, not only to organized labor, but also to all moneyed men of the metropolis, whose influence will be felt in the coming election. We realize that we are asking you to make a sacrifice, but we know you are ready to go to any length to serve the people. Hoping for a favorable reply, we are yours most respectfully."

Then followed in different shades of ink the names of John C. Sheehan, Hugh McLaughlin, James O'Brien and Mosses Dinkelspiel.

The man who said he was Hodnett insisted that the men whose names aspeared on this document had signed and sent the communication to him, and were most anxious to get him out of the race. But many members of the Progressive Democratic

were most anxious to get him out of the race. But many members of the Progressive Democratic League insisted that the man was light-headed, and that some of his friends had been having fun with him. Mr. Sheehan was asked about the document, and said he had never met Hodnett, nor had he even heard his name. "Just the same," said the man with the document, "I don't know whether I'll withdraw or not."

TALK OF THE SILVER MEN. PERSONS WHOM THEY ARE CONSIDERING AS CANDIDATES.

The Silver Democracy leaders have under con sideration a number of candidates to put up as Simon Pure Bryan men against Tammany Hall. For Mayor, Edward M. Knox, of this city, the hat man, stands at the head of the list. Congressman Amos J. Cummings is also being considered, as well as ex-Mayor Smith Ely, who was credited with being a gold man last year. Should an these and named fail to accept, the silver leaders of the Democratic Alliance found comfort in th thought last evening that Congressman "Henry Clay" Sulzer would lead the silver army. He would have to get out of Tammany Hall and resign his place as sachem, but the bellef was strong that would make the sacrifice. Ex-Congressman John J. Clancy was the only

candidate talked of for Controller of the greater

Ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, speaking for the Democratic Alliance, last night said that the organization could not recede from its date of Ocober 1 for its convention, but it would have time, nevertheless, to discover whether or not Tammany neant to prove absolutely treacherous to the Chi-

letter has been received from Mr. Bryan, said Mr. Blxby, "which commends the action of

said Mr. Bixby, "which commends the action of the people who have been upholding the principles of the Chicago platform and urges them not to resinquish their efforts to compel a complete in-dorsement of that platform by the Democracy of Greater New-York.

"If the truth was known," continued Mr. Bixby, "only part of Senator Iones's letter was rend be-fore the Democratic State Committee. If the whole letter had been read it would bear a dif-ferent construction." Chalirman Jones's letter, as printed, advised the New-York Democracy to con-duct the campaign of 1897 on local, not National, issues.

Mr. Bixby said also that the expulsion of Henry D. Purroy from the State Committee was necessary to nominate Justice Parker for Chief Judge. If Purroy had remained in his seat. Parker would have lacked a majority, and would have failed of

omination.
"Purroy cannot hold his following for Low."
dded Mr. Bixby. "There are too many free-sliver
emocrats among them. Purroy will have to make
sother shift and come into the Democratic freelyer camp."

CAPTAIN COTA SHOT. .

HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR INSUBORDI

NATION, BUT HIS COURAGE DID NOT WAVER.

City of Mexico. Sept. 19 .- Captain Cota, of the 12th Infantry, who was some time ago confermed to death for insubordination for the killing of a major of his regiment in Sonora during the Yaqui rebellion, was shot here yesterday. Detachments from all the garrisons were present, about fifteen hundred men being drawn up on three sides of the square. By 5:45 o'clock all was ready, and a carriage containing Captain Cota and three friends, guarded by soldiers, drew up. At the further end of the square, opposite the eastern mound, in front of which the execution was to take place, the conch stopped and the condemned man alighted. He was immediately conducted to the place of execution by a picket of infantry. His nerve was indomitable and his courage superb. As he advanced down the length of the square, a distance of at least one hundred yards, he was quietly puffing at a cigar-ette, and when the squad halted he walked with de-liberation to the place assigned to him. There his courage did not forsake him, for when the officer strode toward him, bandage in hand,

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### Tons of Roses Years' Success. Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

with the intention of blindfolding him, Captain Cota motioned him away, declaring that he was not afraid. Not even as the officer in charge of the firing party took his place and with his sword motioned the orders to the men, "Ready! Present! Fire!" was there the least trace of fear on the face of the condemned man. At the first discharge he fell dead.

POLICE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN MEXICO DEMANDS THEIR PUNISHMENT FOR NOT GUARDING ARROYO PROPERLY.

City of Mexico, Sept. 19.-Eduardo Velasquez. Chief of Police; Lieutenant Cabreora, Assistant Chief of Detectives, and Commandant Mauro Salchez were arrested last night and placed in solitary confinement by order of the Fifth Criminal Judge, to whom had also been turned over twenty-one prisoners arrested for entering the Municipal Building on the night of the recent lynching. Public opinion is behind the Government, and the investigation will be pushed rapidly. The officials arrested were accompanied to the prison by the new Chief of Police.

The Government by these arrests has taken precautions demanded by popular sentiment, which has become excessively irritated, for the public fail to understand why a prisoner of so great importance as Arroyo should have been left in charge of unarmed officials. High officials of the Federal Government have to some extent shared the popular feeling, and it is reported that at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday several Ministers urged that the conduct of the police should be thoroughly investigated. A communication was accordingly sent to Governor Rebollar, of the Federal District, for transmission to the Inspector-General, in which the

latter was informed that he must give up his office immediately.

He is censured for not having taken proper precautions in guarding the prisoner. The arrests then followed. The General is a remarkably able man, who has risen in the force by his talents and efficiency, and his dismissal from the Police Department is a tremendous blow to him and

his friends.

If the police authorities are proved criminally negligent in guarding the prisoner they will undoubtedly be severely pusished, and all who took part in killing the prisoner will be held for murder. Popular rumors ascribing a part in this affair to the members of the police force are based on mere suspicion, and it is deemed unjust, pending judicial inquiry, to maintain this view. There was gross carelessness without doubt. More than that is far from being demonstrated.

Te Deums in thanksgiving for the escape of Te Deums in thanksgiving for the escape of President Diaz were sung in all the Catholic churches and cathedrals of the city to-day by order of Archbishop Arlacon.

A DANGEROUS ILLUSTRATION.

ACCIDENT IN THE WARWICK HOTEL THAT RAISED A BIG COMMOTION.

Rudolph Lee, a broker, living at the Warwi Hotel, at Fortleth-st. and Broadway, last night entertained at his rooms in the hotel two friends, Lyell Andrews, formerly connected with the Casino Theatre, and a man named Mutford. Mr. Lee has recently returned from a hunting trip to the Adi-rondacks, and was full of subjects pertaining to

shooting and kindred sports.

Last night, after the cigars had been passed around, the topic turned on deer shooting. A dispute arose. One of the visitors, in his contention on a certain point, took down a double-barrelied shotgun, which all present thought was unloaded and began demonstrating his point. He pressed

and began demonstrating his point. He pressed the triggers, and the gun went off. The double load of extra-sized buckshot smashed the chardeliers in the room and can a hole in the wail biz enough to put a head through.

To say that excitement reigned would be stating it mildly. Two chambermaids had just passed the rooms when the charge exploded, and they immediately went into hysteries. Cries of "Murder!" and "Fire!" came from all sides, and about ten policemen rushedinte the hotel.

The gun, in exploding, kicked, and the man who held it was sent backward into a \$50 mirror, smashing it into bits. When the door of Lee's room was opened, three men, torn and dishevelled, crawled out into the entry, and with them came a lot of gas that escaped from the two chandeliers. So soon as the matter was explained the nolice went away without making any arrests, but it was a long time before the hotel guests and employes could be got to understand that it was an accident and that no one was hurt.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL'S WORK.

WHAT ITS SURGEONS ARE DOING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER-THE DETEN-

Washington, Sept. 19-Complete advices were received to-day by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, of the movements of his officials in the yellow fever district and of the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. It is expected soon that three detention camps will be in operation: that at Fontainebleau, Miss., one near Edwards or Jackson, Miss, and another at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. Dr. Wyman thinks that the system of inspection is now pretty thoroughly organ-

Passed Assistant Surgeon McIntosh, ordered from the Marine Hospital, at Louisville, has reported his arrival at Memphis to relieve Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, who is detailed to river inspection service at that port. Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings is at Jackson, Miss., to confer with Dr. Hunter, of the State Board of Health, relative to the establishment of a detention camp near Edwards or

Surgeon White, at Camp Fontainebleau, re-

Surgeon White, at Camp Fentainebleau, reports that he has admitted during the last six days thirteen persons, and to-day forty-two persons, and some are expected from Mobile tomorrow. The camp is laid out with 200 tents, and 100 more can be added. Each tent holds four or five on a pinch. Four Scranton people were to-day discharged from the camp by consent of Dr. Kell.

The arrival of about seventy-five refugees at Atlanta yesterday was reported by Surgeon Sawtelle. There was one suspicious case, slightly ill, which will be kept at the detention camp for ten days. The person's name is Hunt, from Mobile. Surgeon Carter telegraphs from Memphis that Young, with the concurrence of the State Board of Health, will place inspectors on the north ends of lines from Mississippi, to meet the Marine Hospital inspectors from New-Orleans.

Orleans.

From Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Wyman received word that the Tennessee State Board of Health has ordered quarantine (which includes all persons and baggage) against the entire State of Mississippi.

The War Department has in contemplation the transfer of the garrison from Barancas, Fla., to Chicken augus, where the troops will go into

to Chickamauga, where the troops will go into camp. Surgeon-Genera: Wyman will give directions to facilitate the passage of the soldiers through the various quarantine points. It is also probable that the old Mount Vernon Barracks, five miles north of Mobile, will be converted into a detention camp for persons leaving that city. Surgeon Glennan recommends that the Government purchase a full camp outfit with accommodations for 250 persons as a first

NEW-BEDFORD'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

New-Bedford, Mass., Sept. 19.-Word has been re ceived by the committee on the semi-centennial from Assistant Adjutant-General Gilmore, United States Army, that Battery F and the band sta-tioned at Fort Adams have been ordered to attend the semi-centennial of the incorporation of the city on October 19 to 14. A letter has also been received from Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that the Amphitrite has been ordered to New-Bedford during the time of the celebration.

HURT BY A CHANCE DISCHARGE OF A GUN Bellaire, Ohio, Sept. 19 .- At Centreville, Belmont West Quincy, Mass., while walking along the street met with a distressing accident. Charles Carter, of Glencoe, was walking a short distance behind, carrying a gun. He stumbled and fell, and the gun was discharged. The shot took effect in Mrs. Brown's knee, and she will be crippled for

THE PETERHOF FETES.

WITH GLIMPSES OF IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCES AND THE ANOMALIES OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Peterhof, August 20. Whoever visits St. Petersburg, whether th€ German Emperor, the French President, or the simple child of nature from America, must be prepared for anomalies. He finds a magnificent city where, according to all principles of sanitary science and modern engineering, one ought never to have been built, for the site selected by Peter the Great was a swamp below the level of the Gulf of Finland, and sixty feet lower than Lake Ladoga, of which the Neva was the outlet. To this day the city is in danger of inundation whenever the lake is flooded in the autumn or a strong wind sets back the waters of the gulf into the lower Neva; and millions have been added to the cost of great structures like St. Isaac's, Kazan Cathedral, the Winter Palace and the Admiralty, owing to the necessity of underlaying the foundations with vast forests of

The swamp was chosen as the site at once of a capital and a port, but when Cronstadt was fortified as a naval stronghold the engineers discovered that St. Petersburg was without a deep harbor, as the bar at the mouth of the Neva carried a depth of only eight feet of water. A costly ship canal from the bar to Cronstadt Roads was required in order to convert St. Petersburg into a port which could be entered by vessels of heavy tonnage. It has been constructed and is kept open with continuous dredging; but the anchorage ground for vessels of deep draught is small, and the harbor a poor one, although vast sums have been expended upon engineering works. Peter the Great, with imperial caprice, set the example of working against rather than with nature, and it has been with endless labor and at high cost that the great city of the North has been transformed into a splendid capital and a tolerable port.

The era of anomalies has not ended with these marvels of miscalculated energy and imperial pride. Russian diplomacy is as inscrutable and as capricious as the window Peter the Great framed for looking out upon Europe. The alliance with France, to which toasts will be pledged this week in palace and barrack, is an unnatural, anomalous coalition, for it is a working partnership between the most autocratic despotism and the one progressive democratic republic in Europe, It is a diplomatic combination which is opposed to the traditional policy of Russia in the East, for it brings a Roman Catholic country into rivalry with the Orthodox Greek Church as the future custodian of the Holy Land. If Russia and France remain in defensive alliance, each will expect to support the other's claims when the Turkish Empire is brought to an end and the Sultan's estates are divided among European Powers; and Syria will be the portion naturally allotted to the Republic in return for its good offices in enabling the Northern Power to occupy Constantinople. Holy Russia, however, covets Jerusalem every whit as strongly as it does Constantinople, and will recoil with intense religious feeling against its conversion into a Roman Catholic possession.

The mysteries and inconsistencies of Russian diplomacy may be what they may; but there is no other Court in Europe which can welcome the coming and speed the parting guest with such stateliness and splendor as may be wit nessed here. Cronstadt, with its long lines of fortresses, armor-plated batteries, sunken dams and warships at anchor or in dock, is an imposing harbor for the exchange of salutes and courtesies when an illustrious guest arrives of departs. On the mainland, within easy distance of the naval harbor, is Peterhof, the Russian Versailles; and in St. Petersburg is the most luxurious nalace in Europe, with the Hermitage. another Louyre, near by. An army of one hundred thousand soldiers can easily be massed for a military review, and the most sumptuous en tertainments and the most brilliant open-alfêtes can be ordered at the Winter and Summer palaces. Paris and Vienna are the artistic cap itals of the Continent, matchless in beauty and grace, but St. Petersburg surpasses each in rich ness of effect and in the pomp and glory of

FOUR SUMMER PALACES.

white chateau on Yela; in Island, at the mouth of the Neva. It commands fine views of the captial, with its glittering domes and golden spires, and also of the tawny waters of the Gulf Finland, and it lies on the edge of a broad belt of wooded islands and suburban parks, dotted with picturesque residences and ernate cottages. A great ball is given in this palace once a year, but otherwise it is neglected by the imperial family. The islands as far as the Point, near which the château stands, have been abandoned to the prosperous merchants of St Petersburg, who spend their summers in their suburban villas and drive morning and evening over roads as good as the best English roads. The other summer palaces are close together at Gatching, Krasnoe Selo and Peterhof, to the east of St. Petersburg and distant not more than half an hour's journey by railway. Gatchina where Alexander III lived in retirement, oppressed with melancholy forebodings, is a palacwith 600 rooms, adorned with pictures and marbles. Krasnoé Seló marks the site of a cottage and hothouses belonging to Peter the Great. and was the chief residence of the three great empresses, Catherine I, Elizabeth and Catherine II, and the favorite home of Alexander I. Here is the old goldleaf palace of Catherine II, with its famous amber and lapis-lazuli rooms, and near by, opening out of the smaller garden, is the Alexander Palace, where Alexander I, for whom it was built, preferred to live. Not far away on the coast, overlooking Cronstadt, is Peterhof, where the guests of the imperial house are entertained with splendid fêtes.

Peterhof is a beautiful spot, consecrated to th memory of Peter the Great. Here is Marly, the modest cottage from which he could see his fleet lying at anchor off Cronstadt. His bed, coverlet and dressing-gown are in the house, and also a table made by him and the works of a watch which he took to pieces; and in front of the cottage is the fish pond where, according to his own direction, carp are still fed with rye bread when a large bell is rung. If the suspicious tourist cannot see the fish, he can at least hear the bell and pay a few copecks for the privilege. Near by is Monplaisir, a Dutch summer house where the Empress Elizabeth used to cook her own dinner, and where Peter's bed, night cap, dressing-gown and slippers are to be seen. Close at hand, also, is the Hermitage, where the ingenious imperial mechanic is said to have devised the dining table which is now on exhibition. Fourteen persons could dine there without having a servant in the room, the central section being lowered into the kitchen for a change of course and the plate-holders being pulled up and down for fresh plates. Further on is the yellow palace built by Peter the Great, where the German Emperor and the French President are entertained this month, occupying in turn the same old-fashioned but splendid apartments, and sleeping in the same bed. One sovereign after another has made additions to the building and improved the grounds; but it remains essentially the palace which Leblond designed for the Imperial Jack-of-all-Trades, and will be painted yellow, his favorite color, to the end of time.

It is an unpretentious dwelling in comparison are many fine rooms in it, and the fabrics and furnishings are rich. The eight or ten apart ments reserved for State guests like the German Emperor and President Faure are hung with crimson brocade and furnished with exquisite taste, a dressing-table made of Dresden porcelain being one of the costlicat articles of virtu and the round boudoir for morning coffee being the

### The word Heirloom

should not be associated with important pieces of Silverware alone; small articles intended for daily, personal use, if well made, become

the most highly prized heirlooms. Silver Nove'ties of this class are made by

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most noticeable room, with a divan encircling it and with mirrored walls opposite the windows. These were once the Grand-duchess Olga's apartments. The unique room of the palace is the salon containing over eight hundred portraits of the prettiest Russian girls to be found in the various provinces during the reign of Catharine II. Count Rotari received a roving commission to paint the reigning belles of the provinces in their native costumes, and evidently regarded it as a labor of love, so bright and comely are the pictured faces, and so arch the winsome smiles. There are lovely rooms furnished in soft colors for a favorite Grand-duchess, a charming playroom for children, a dining-room resplendent with gilt, and a handsome ballroom with a wonderful tapestry representing a storm-tossed boat on Lake Ladoga, and Peter the Great, with his hand on the tiller, directing a frightened sailor to cut away a broken mast. There are many relics of that great monarch, and some of the walls are wainscoted with his own carvings. The palace at Peterhof has a homelike, comfortable air which is markedly in contrast with the stately splendors of so costly a treasure-house as the Winter Palace. The Emperor and Empress live in the Alexander Pavilion, and only occupy the palace on state occasions.

Behind the palace and chapel are beautiful ter raced gardens, with fountains, pools, statuary, grottees, trees, parterres of flowers and stretches of lawn sloping to the seash --e. In front of the palace is a colossal bronze figure tearing apart a lion's jaws, from which a jet of water is thrown eighty feet in the air. A broad flight of marble steps, over which the water falls in successive cascades, leads to the bottom, with long lines of side jets on each side. On the lowest level there is another large fountain with many jets. Further on is the Empress's Island, with the beautiful Narcissus fountain. It is not Versailles, but it is very beautiful. On fête nights, when illustrious guests are present, or when national festivals are celebrated, every marble riser in the staircase of falling water is dotted with colored lamps, flashing their soft radiance like jewels in the setting of a Russian icon. At the sides, where the descending torrents feed the smaller fountains, there are festoons of colored lights, and the glided lattices are carried up and down the promenades and bypaths until radiance is lost in the evening shadows.

REVELS FOR TWO GUESTS.

This was the scene of the Imperial revel which followed the arrival of the German Emperor in Peterhof. He was an illustrious friend, who was not an ally, yet was anxious to be considered as good as one. This week there will be another fête in honor of President Faure who is both friend and ally. Like the German Emperor, he will be received at Cronstadt with same State apartments at Peterhof. Merrily the fountains will play, and myriads of jewelled lamps will flash at another resplendent fête. An army will pass before him for review, as a similar military host marched before the German Emperor: and the sumptuous banquets and gorgeous cere nonlals and stately hospitality of the richest Court in Europe will be repeated.

The German Emperor had his triumphal entry a week ago at Cronstadt, Peterhof and St. Peters burg, but it was not the popular welcome which has been reserved for President Faure. Since Prince Bismarck's inconvenient revelation of State secrets the sovereign who dispensed with his services has been anxious to prove to the world that the relations of Germany and Russia are intimate. Prince Bismarck had entered into a coalition with Austria-Hungary and Italy for mutual defence; and simultaneously he had contracted a secret alliance with Russia, thereby ring the Fatherland against attack from that quarter and completely isolating France The young German Emperor had neglected to renew this secret compact, and the way had been France, Prince Bismarck's accusation a year ago was that Germany had been weakened by the failure of his successors to follow the lines

of his diplomatic policy. The German Emperor has revealed his sensitiveness to criticism. During the last twelve months he has taken a conspicuous and indeed commanding part in the Cretan and Greek negotiations, so as to prove that Prince Bismarck was wrong in asserting that there had many on the Continent. He has also been profuse in his demonstrations of friendship for Rus sia, in order to refute the Prince's charge that an ally had been converted into an enemy by stupid diplomacy and driven against its will into an unnatural alliance with France. The German Emperor's visit to St. Petersburg was undoubtedly designed to divert public attention from the exceptional honors which were to be showered upon President Faure.

The Russian alliance with France is an anomaly, because the two countries are as far apart as the two poles in political institutions; and it is unpatural, because in the ultimate partition of the Turkish Empire, which may follow the Sultan's death or some unexpected palace intrigue or revolutionary outbreak in Constantinople, it creates a working partner, who will be nople, it creates a working partner, who will be entitled to claim Jerusalem and all the sacred sites of the Holy Land. But if the day ever comes when the occupation of Jerusalem is assessed as the price of French co-operation in the conquest of Constantinople, there will be a revolt in Holy Russia against the surrender of the most venerated shrines in Christendom to a Roman Catholic country like France. Whoever remains in Russia long enough to appreciate the intensity of religious feeling and the superstitious awe with which all sacred places are regarded by men of every class and rank does not need to be told that Jerusalem is coveted more ardently than Constantinople, and that the ardently than Constantinople, and that French alliance, which is now popular in Russia, will be abandoned whenever it menaces Orthodox Greek Christianity with the loss of holy places.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE. From The Atlanta Constitution.

In a certain Georgia neighborhood a farmer had two boys who fairly flourished on red clay. All efforts to break them of the habit proved futile, and they had been given over as hopeless cases.

One night one of them was missed from home, and search for him proved unavailing. His brother had left him in the clay bank, where he had burrowed a hole.

left him in the clay bank, where he had burrowed a hole.

Late next morning a farmer went to that identical clay bank for material to build a commey, and dug him out while loading his wagon.

That night, after giving the boy a good whipping, his father went to prayer-meeting, and in delivering his experience said:

"I feel thankful to the Lord for the providence he showed my little clay-eatin' John this mornin': for Brother Jones wuz a-makin' of a chimbly, and he leaded John up with the other clay, an' of it hadn't been fer providence John might er been a part of that chimbly now-a-smokin' an' a-smokin', fur from his friends an' loved ones! I want a prayer er thanksgivin' ter be offered up in this here meetin' right now. Brother Johnson, will you lead us?"

Figest Flavor . Pairest Price

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

EYESIGHT OF SOLDIERS .- "The Lancet" states that a surgeon in the United States Navy reports as the result of an examination in Japan the finding in that country, among 1,200 soldiers, some 1.58 per cent who were red blind and 0.833 per cent who were green blind; among 373 boys, 1 per cent were red blind, and among 270 girls, 0.4 per cent. Of 596 men in Kioto, 5.45 per cent showed defective color sense. Dr. Fielde, of Swatow defective color sense. Dr. Fielde, of Swatow, China, examined 1,299 Chinese of both sexes, using Thompson's well-known wool tests; among 600 men were nineteen who were color blind, but among 339 women only one. It seems, therefore, that the percentage of color blindness among Chinamen is about 3 per cent, and consequently does not vary greatly from that in Europeans. It was found, however, by Dr. Fielde that fully half the number who were 'ested mixed up blue and green, and, according to this investigator, many of that race are quite blind to the perception of violet colors.

HOUSEHOLD SOURCES OF DISEASE .- To avoid some of the liabilities in this direction, the official inspector of plumbing in Providence, R. I., calls the attention of householders to certain points among which are the following: That the fixtures among which are the following: That the fixtures on the different floors be placed over each other, so as to avoid horizontal soil and waste pipes, and that all the pipes be airtight, as shown by a proper test; that the continuation of the house drain outside of the house to the aewer or cespool be properly laid; that each water-closet have a sufficient supply of water, discharged with sufficient force when emptied completely to scour the traps and branch waste pipes; that all objects be excluded from the water-closet which are likely to obstruct the pipes, the traps to be so arranged also as to resist siphonage. The point is also made that when a fixture is not to be in use for some time arrangements are necessary for preventing the water seals in the traps from being broken, by substituting oil for water.

SAFETY SURGICAL INSTRUMENT .- The a rest of bleeding in surgical operations is now said to be assured by means of an instrument due to the ingenuity of Lawson Tait. A platinum wire so arranged as to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or melosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other required instrument, the wire for this purpose being insulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay. This arrangement being perfected, a current of suitable voltage is turned on the ariety seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is rendered impossible. The tem-perature employed is about 18) degrees F., the fact being thus apparent that the principle involved in this device is different from that of electrical cau-terizing instruments.

SINGULAR POINTS IN ANASTHESIA -- The medical profession, in especial, will be interested in the statement lately made by a prominent London chleroformist, namely, that the dangers both heart and respiration are o casioned, reflexly by the irritating action of the chloroform on the terminations of the trigeminus distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose, and that the same point applies to any other anesthetic taken through the nose, and the means of obviating this consists in first anesthetizing such membrane of the nose by using cocaine, which is an antidote to chloroform. In fifty cases in which cocaine was employed in this manner the following conclusions were arrived at: First, the commencement of anesthesia is less disagreeable to the patient, who never makes defensive movements; second, oftentimes the excitement stage is wanting, and is always slight, except in cases of alcoholics; third, during anesthesia the patient rarely vomits, and if vomiting does occur it is accompanied with slight retching; fourth, upon awakening, the patient experiences no disagreeable sensation, and is not troubled by the after-smell of chloroform or ether. The method of preparing the patient is to direct him to blow his nose, in order thoroughly to clear the mucus membrane; then, leaning forward or sitting, but never lying, to souff a centigramme of a powder consisting of 10 per cent of cocaine hydrochlorate and some here substance. Repeat in about three minutes, and commence general anesthesia. terminations of the trigeminus distributed to the

myopia, astigmatism and kindred disorders of the visual organs has led to a great deal of careful investigation of the aliments, bearing in mind the well-understool fact that, myopia being mainly caused by physical fatigue of the eyes, attention should primarily be given to the physical conditions to which such fatigue is due and the best means of avoiding the same. An important point here cited by investigators in this relation is the size of type in reading, the conclusion being that no type less than 1.5 millimetres in height should be used, the fatigue increasing rapidly even before the size becomes as small as this, which corresponds to long primer. Again, the intensity of glumination of the printed page is declared to be of less consideration, within the range of ordinary daylight—white rather than yellow to be used for artificial illumination, and white paper being preferable. The form rather than the thickness of the letters is of inferior consequence. vestigation of the allments, bearing in mind the

CHEMICAL ADULTERATION OF MILK.-According to a statement in the "Revue Scienone of the hygiente factors now to be dealt with it seems that M. Denigês, of Hordeaux having obtained possession of three samples of yellow powder used by certain milkmen of Bordeaux to preserve their milk, made a chemical analysis of it. This analysis showed that two of the powders were composed wholly of neutral chromate of potash, that the third was a mixture of one part bichromate of potash that the third was a mixture of one part bichromate, and that the suspected milk had been additerated with the bast substance in the proportion of 6.30 gramme to the litre, say five grains to the quart. The alkaline chromates are, in fact, powerful antisepties, capable, even in small quantities, of retarding lactic fermentation very noticeably if not of stopping it entirely. But because of the deleterious action of these saits on the organism, the "Revue" calls emphatically for their complete exclusion from food substances, and particularly from milk, of which so many young children drink relatively large quantities. one of the hygiente factors now

A WOMAN'S DEFENDER BADLY CUT.

SLASHED ACROSS THE FACE BY AN ITALIAN, WHOSE INSULTING REMARKS HE HAD RESENTED.

Gallantry isn't always rewarded, as is shown in the case of William Long, who in his endeavor to prevent a couple of ruffianly Italians from insulting two young women had his nose almost severed by one of the Italians. Long lives at No. 1,076 Secondave. At midnight yesterday he and a friend, Joseph Stinger, of No. 246 East Thirty-ninth-st., were returning to the city on the Long Island ferryboa; Long Beach. Both men were standing on the women's cabin side of the boat well in front, waiting for the boat to reach her slip. When the boat was within ten feet of the slip two Italians in a loud voice made some sfurring remarks concerning a couple of young women who were directly in front of them. Long resented these remarks, and, although he did not know the young women, cautioned the Italians not to repeat the offence.

Quick as a flash one of the Italians pulled out a long knife and made a lunge at Long, but he es-

caped damage by jumping backward. The Italian then started after Long, and Long ran through the

then started after Long, and Long ran through the women's cabin, pursued by the Italian, screeching with rage, and with the long stilletto in his hand. Long ran across the rear of the boat to the men's cabin, and through it to the front of the boat, hotly pursued by the Italian.

Just as Long reached the front of the boat again the companion of the Italian met him and struck at him with an open jackknife, almost severing his nose from his face and making other ugly wounds. He was about to strike Long in a vital part, when Stinger and others jumped on the murderous Italian and hore him to the deck. When the pursuing Italian came up he slashed right and left with his knife, but a blow on the head and hand made him drop it. He went down on the deck, and was held there, fighting and struggling like a madman.

Policeman Theodore Kerns, of the East Thirty-fifth-st, station, heard the noise, and was on the Italians were handed over to him, and he hand-cuffed them and took them to the East Thirty-fifth-st, station.

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TO GUARD AGAINST "CUTPURSES." From The Syracuse Post.

From The Syracuse Post.

A store where trunks and grips are sold displays the following card over a satchel in its window. Money-bag, steel-wire lined." This is an evidence of the precautions that are taken in a sober city like Syracuse to prevent the practices of men who in Synacuse to prevent the practices of men who in Synacuse to prevent the practices of men who in Synacuse to prevent the practices of men who in Synacuse to prevent the grade of men who in the Syracuse to prevent the grade of men who in the Syracuse of men who in the Syracuse of men who in the girdle by men and women alike. The "curpurse was one who would mix in a crowd, cut the fastening of one's purse and then make away with it. Similar methods are seen to-day among the thieves who will cut open a person's pocket in a crowd and extract whatever valuables it contains. The satched described above as being wire-lined is for the purpose of carrying money in large amounts. Such the ceptacles are used by large business firms for carrying money in large amounts. Such they are used in this city is perhaps evidence of the fear that the burglaries committed by the wholesse in the last few months have occasioned in the minds of business men. General use of such affairs is mostly confined to the wild and woolly extress West. Such grips are customarily cut open by robbers when they are stolen, but the wire lining in the improved ones makes this difficult to accomplish.

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